NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Bankrit in Aid THE POOR IN THELARD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.-Knirst. WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway.-Mr Nosta S

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - East LYRNE. LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - BANTEY MEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery -- SATANAS-MAR-

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWNEY-MY WIFE'S SECOND BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, MINN WARDN, COM. NUTT, LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at a courte "Milker" MAID—LOVE IN ALL CORNERS. Afternoon Byoning.

BRIANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -- I ONGS, DANCES, &C .-- I AINT GOT TIME TO TARKY

IRVING HALL, Irving place,-Gottschalk's Concents THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway. - Sones, Bunkesques HOPE CHAPEL 720 Broadway-MacEvor's HIBERTS AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLETS,

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETEIOPIAN

New York, Tuesday, April 7, 1863.

THE PRESSURE UPON OUR COLUMNS.

ish a triple sheet. From present appearances, the great HRRAID, we shall probably be compelled to issue more em during the business season, perhaps from one to vo each week. In presence of the high price of all kinds ally read. The reputation of the HERALD for news letter from one of our contemporaries, showing that no thing can repress the enterprise of this paper:-

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, April 28, 1862.

The curiosity and anxiety about Yorktown is feverial and the public like the paper best that is always giving conething. If there is absolutely nothing to write about, trop a line and tell me that. The Harald is constantly shead of us with Yorktown news. The battle of the 16th we were compelled to copy from it.

Yours, very truly, B. H. GAY. This letter is perfectly reliable and true, and there ar sany more of the same kind in existence. This one however, will do for to day.

THE SITUATION.

The reports of the capture of Charleston are omewhat premature. That hostile demonstraions have commenced, and that a portion of our roops were landed at John's Island, at which point the pickets of the enemy were driven in, cannot be doubted. The despatches from Charles ton to Richmond confirm these statements, but they say that there are, so far, no signs of the expected attack upon the city.

Official information received at Washington yes terday, would imply that the forces of General Poster have been engaged in a conflict with the rebels at Washington, N. C., within a few days past, as the enemy were known to have concentrated a large force there.

Everything is reported quiet in General Rosecran's department in Tennessee. The rebels unler General Van Dorn fired into and rendered for time unmanageable, the gunboat St. Clair, near Palmyra, five miles above Fort Donelson, while voying transports. She was towed back Cairo by the steamer Luminous.

There is no news of importance from Vicksburg

The British steamship Aries, which was captured on the 28th ult. in Bull's Bay, thirty miles north of Charleston, by the United States steamer Stettin, while attempting to run the blockade on her voyage from St. Thomas, arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, short of coal. She is bound for Boston with merchandise.

EUROPRAN NEWS

The new steamship City of Cork, of the Inman line, which left Queenstown on the 23d of March arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, after a very good voyage. The City of Cork was built in Dumbarton, Scotland, and is fifteen hundred and forty-five tons burden. She makes about twelve miles an hour.

The news by the City of Cork is one day later than the advices of the Canada.

Our reports announce the end of the Polish inn, so far as operations in the field against Russia are concerned. Langlewicz was defeated in battle by the forces of the Czar, and driven, with many of his soldiers, into the Austrian territory. Here he was held for some time as a prisoner, his followers be-ing placed under the surveillance of the police The ex-Dictator was finally surrendered to the Russian authorities, and conveyed to the fortress Russian authorities, and conveyed to the fortress of Cracow. It was rumored in Paris that the Czar Alexander had telegraphed to Napoleon promises of an amnesty, a liberal constitution, and the right of self government for Poland. It was said that the Russians had continued successes against the Poles, and that their troops were marching through Posen—a fact which was noticed by Prince Napoleon as putting in operation the Prusso-Russian convention of the 8th of Feb-ruary, which is very distasteful to the Emperor of

Our European files by the Canada, dated on the 21st of March, detail the progress of the Confederate loan to its close in London, Liverpool, Paris, Frankfort and Amsterdam. The bids amounted to Frankfort and Amsterdam. The bids amounted to fifteen millions of pounds sterling, and the pre-mium averaged fully four and a half all through. The opinion of Sir Hugh Cairns as to the legality of the loan in England is published in the HERALI to-day, with the advertisement of the promoters. There was a difficulty with regard to the recogni-

tion of the speculation on the Stock Exchange.

The ship Washington, lately captured and bonded by the Alabama, had landed at Southampton, England, about three hundred and fifty men, taken from the American vessels Golden Eagle, Olive Jane and Palmetto by the commander of the Alabama before he destroyed them. The masters of the three vessels detail the circumstances attending the outrages of Captain Semmes in the Bouald to-day. The English bark Liviens, at

Swanses, saw another large ship, which she sup-posed to be an American, on fire at sea sherily after the release of the Washington.

The steamhip Southerner, supposed to be in-tended for the robel service, had been made ready

The government of Greece had recalled its Minister from England and abolished the Greek

Logation in London.

Consols opened in London on the 23d ult. at 921/4 for money and 92% a 921/4 for account. The Li-

verpool cotton market opened steady, with a fair demand, on the 23d ult. The report of the state of the market at the close had not reached Queens town when the City of Cork sailed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Saturday till to-day. The Assembly was in session yesterday, and transacted considerable business; but a great part of it was only of interest to particular localities. Two new projects in reference to a railroad in

Broadway were brought forward. One of these was a petition praying that the party offering two million, dollars for the franchise be granted it, and that the money be distributed among the soldiers from this State; and the other was in the form of a resolution which was offered, and laid over, empowering the Governor to apand present to the next Legislature a report in reference to the necessity and feasibility of a Broadway railroad. The New York Tax Levy bill was passed. The Senate resolutions for the apnent of two Court of Appeals commissioners were adopted. A favorable report was made on the bill to prevent desertion from the army and navy. The resolutions on the President's emanci pation proclamation were referred to the Federal Relations Committee. Governor Seymour has signed the bill extending the terms of office of our

city heads of departments to four years. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The election in Connecticut yesterday resulted in the success of the republican ticket for State officers and three of the four republican nomineer for Congress, while both branches of the Legislature are strongly republican. The democrats los one member of Congress. Buckingham's majority for Governor is estimated at about three thousand being a republican loss of six thousand since last

Township elections in Indiana yesterday show large gains for the unconditional Upion tickets.

The spring State elections in the Northern States are now all over, and there will be no more voting until September, when Maine and Vermont hold their elections. The annual contest in Eastern Virginia will take place on the 28th of May, when a Governor is to be chosen for a four years term. In August elections will be held in Missouri, Kennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina and Texas.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize yester-

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. After transacting a large amount of routine business, a communication was received from the Comptroller, containing the following statement of the condition of the city finances up to the 31st ult.—Balance, March 21, \$1,343,230 46; receipts, \$1,387,414 15—total, \$2,730,644 61. Payments, \$1,593,285 49. Balance March 31, \$1,137,359 12. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, reciting the various steps taken in regard to the Batter enlargement, and setting forth that there remains an unexpended balance for the enlargement of \$19,718 42. The Commissioner requested the Board to authorise his department to enter into a contract for the completion of said work. Referred to the Committee on Law. On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday evening next, at four o'clock.

commenced yesterday morning, Recorder Hoffman on the bench. A panel of Grand Jurors was sworn, of which Mr. George F. Allen was appoint-ad foreman. The Recorder's charge was confined oreman. The Recorder's charge was co ed foreman. The Recorder's charge was confined to the usual topics prescribed by law. Rudolph Singlemann, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was allowed to plead guilty of petty larceny. Frank Parkeston, a boy fifteen years of age, was allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, having been indicted for causing the death of a boy named Charles Resselet, by stabbing him with a knife, on the 28th of October last. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

ast. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence. Barbara Ulman, a servant girl, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, on an indictment charging her with having stolen jewelry and clothing to the amount of \$38 75 from No. 81 Bayard street in February last. Sentenced to the City Prison for three

Only fourteen petit jurors having answered vesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, out of panel of one hundred, the Court adjourned to

The season for making maple sugar in Michigan has been propitious, and it now sells at twelve

cents a pound.

The stock market was better yesterday, especially or the specialities, which are in the hands of parties. Southern old rose 3 per cent, Harlem 1 1/4 and Hudson River 1. Gold fell off, on the Charleston stories, to 149 %; but af-terwards railled to 152%, closing 152 % bid. Exchange terwards railied to 152%, closing 152% bid. Exchange at the close was inactive, but firm at 168. Money was very easy. Call loans 5 a 6 per cent. The bank statement abows an increase of \$599,493 in loans and a decrease of \$2,838,428 in deposits, \$60,570 in specie and

\$212,508 in circulation.

The market was dull and lower for cotton yesterday. midding closing heavily at 71c. a 73c. There was less doing in breadstuffs. Flour declined &c. a 10c., and corn about 1c. Prime wheat was steady. The demand for provisions was limited, though the tendency of prices was downward. Sugars were in fair request, while other business was transacted in whiskey, which was unchang-ed in value. There were no remarkable alterations in other commodities. The freight market was dull and

The War-Action! Action-The Dange

of Foreign Intervention Revives.

The Polish revolution has collapsed. Our latest European advices upon the subject are conclusive. This trouble, therefore, and the complications which it threatened among the Continental States, are now off their hands, and Louis Napoleon is free again to pursue his schemes of ambition in other quarters. He is free to reopen his overtures to England for active intervention in American affairs; and from the domineering and menacing deport-ment of Earl Russell towards our Minister, Mr. Adams, in relation to British aid and comfort to the rebellion, in the way of vessels-ofwar and blockade runners, it is evident that the British Cabinet, in order to establish, not an independent, but a dependent, Southern confede racy upon the ruins of a great commercial rival, is deliberately working to foment a rupture with the United States.

Now let us suppose that within a month or two the French army of invasion is established in the city of Mexico; that the supreme local authorities for the time have been reduced to the necessity of turning over their distracted country to the tender mercies of France as a colony or a protectorate, will we not have cause to fear that, under some cotton speculating and free trade arrangement with England, a portion at least of the French army in Mexico may be moved to the borders of Texas? Jealous and distrustful as these two great Powers are of each other.

ambition of Louis Napoleon may be ought to some agreement of arm on in order to establish a helpi eracy and to destroy this overs

we think that the only way to avert this danger is by a crushing campaign against the armies and strongholds of the rebellion during the ent spring and the approaching summ What is the prospect? Active operations against Charleston, it appears, have at length been commenced, and the best results are expected. But in the meantime General Grant and Admiral Porter have been baffled in all their strategical movements against Vicksburg, and seem to be debating what next to do; while General Banks, confessedly too weak to advance, unsupported, upon the rear of Port Hudson, is awalting the upahot of the struggle at Vicksburg. General Burnside has relieved Kentucky for the present of her rebel invaders, and ne are entertained of any further danger in that quarter, except in the event of some great disaster to General Rosserans in Tennessee. We are assured, however, that he is well posted and fully prepared to meet any movements of the enemy against him while awaiting the signal for an advance.

General Hooker, who boasts, and justly, no doubt, that he has "the finest army on the planet," remains stationary along the windy hills and muddy lewlands of the Rappahannock. He has done nothing as yet in the way of active operations, excepting the arrest and expulsion of an unfortunate newspaper correspondent from his lines for presuming to suppose that our army would shortly move upon the enemy-an item of news which, from the beginning of the war, has been the Cheshire cheese of all newspaper army correspondents. But let "Fighting Joe" move upon the enemy, rout him, and march onward for Richmond, and let General Sherman tone for his disastrous defeat at Vicksburg, and have any occasion to complain of newspaper correspondents. The country demands that our armies in every quarter shall move upon the enemy, and we must again admonish the ad-ministration of the dangers of wasting delays.

The armies and the people of the rebellious States are now suffering severely from the want of subsistence. But from and after the middle of June their growing wheat crop will be gathered for their relief, and with the return of autumn they will have the supplies of an unusually large Indian corn crop, for which they are now, over a large surface, engaged in planting and in preparations for planting. The present, therefore, is the golden opportu-nity for action on our part. We presume that the disasters resulting from their past military blunders have not been lost upon the authorities at Washington. We take it for granted that they have learned some useful lessons from experience, and have shaped their military com-binations accordingly. We only urge upon the government that as the rebel armies are now, men and horses, weaker than they will be a month hence, if we remain idle, while ours are stronger, and that, considering the emity of England and the ambition of Louis Napoleon, now is the time for vigorous and decisive mili-tary operations. Charleston we accept as a good beginning; but Virginia is the particular field in which the present is the golden opportunity.

Important from Europe—The End of the Polish Insurrection.

Our latest advices from Europe go to show that Langiewicz, the chief of the Polish insurrectionists, has met with defeat, that his troops have been dispersed, and that he has taken refuge upon Austrian territory. It is also asserted that the Austrian government has determined to place the Polish leader on parole, and assign some Austrian town as his place of residence. The troops who crossed the Polish frontier are placed under surveillance, and are supplied with rations by the Austrian authoriformed the Emperor Napoleon that he would give to Poland her autonomy and a liberal con-

This event inaugurates a new era in Euro pean politics. France will now be rid of the danger of an example which was likely to have ruinous results for her. Napoleon, in fact, is now free to turn his attention elsewhere, and will, we fear, be enabled to force England into joining bim in some measure against this goverament. He cannot allow the minds of his subjects to dwell upon the disastrous Mexican expedition. He must, by some vigorous course of policy elsewhere, redeem the prestige he has so reduced, and has but two means at his command to effect this. One is the recognition of the Davis government; the other a war with

England.
The statesmen of Great Britain fully under stand this, and from very fear of the alternative will, perhaps, accede to the demands for a joint action against this country which Napoleon will now surely make. Of two dangers she will choose that which she will deem the lesser. In this way the suppression of the Polish rebellion may be fraught with momentous results to us. We deem it the duty of our administration to take these contingencies into consideration, and provide against them at once. Prince Napoleon has made, in the French Senate, a most violent attack upon England, whom he accuses of causing all the trouble upon the European continent by her schemes and deceit. This is most likely but the commencement of a course of policy on the part of France calculated to influence some subsequent action on the part of England. To explain our meaning: England will be menaced and bullied by France until she joins her in her policy. apoleon well knows that Perfide Albion fears him immeasurably, and he will, we predict, so work upon this feeling of dread as to accomplish his purpose. Failing in this, we shall then witness what must take place ere many years— a French invasion upon British soil.

THE PANINE IN IRELAND.—The meeting at the Academy of Music this evening in behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland is expected to be a very extensive affair. The Knights of St. Patrick, under whose auspices it has been begun, have been untiring in their efforts to make it successful. Major General McClellan and staff, as well as Archbishop Hughes, will certainly be present, and Brigadier General Meagher, who has just arrived in the city, will also attend and address the meeting. It is expected that the cause will benefit greatly by this demonstration.

yesterday concerning the fall of Charleston oreated great excitement in this city, and in Wall street gold was suddenly knocked down to 149. But there is no foundation for these reports beyond the statements in the Richm-papers received at Fortress Monroe that I operations had been commenced; that the had landed a force at Seabre or John's Island, and that the enemy's pickets had been driven in, and the proclamation of the rebel General Haygood ordering all women and children and other non-combat ants to be removed from Adams' run to some other point of safety. This shows that the rebels expect that the federal movement is to cut off communication by the railroad connecting Savannah with Charleston, which may be seen by reference to the map which we publish in another column.

We fear, however, that the news of the fall of Charleston is altogether premature, in view of the immense preparations which the rebels have made for its vigorous defeace. The indications are that the place will not be so easily captured, but, on the contrary, that there is going to be a terrific fight there. The probability is, that although the preliminary arrangements for a combined attack have been begun, the grand work will not commence with true caraness until this week.

In order to give our readers an idea of th extensive preparations of the rebels, we give to-day a full account of the defences, so far as we have been able to gather it from their own newspapers, the statements of spies and deserters, the correspondence of English and colonial newspapers, and from the observations of the blockading fleet in front of that port. These accounts show that the Southern rebels are well aware that they must put forth all their strength to resist the attack that is to be made upon that city, and we expect that the federal flag will only be victorious after one of the most terrific engagements that the war has witnessed.

Archbishop Hughes on Politics.

The Archbishop of New York presents his respects to the editor of the New York Herald, to say that his at

It is claimed by the abolition papers of New York that Archbishop Hughes has wheeled about in his political course, severed his connection with the Metropolitan Record, and is now a war democrat, favoring the new Conscription law and all the other outrageous measures of

Well, who cares?
The Right Reverend Archbishop in the church is good athority; but in politics he is of no more consequence an the humblest citizen. All his predictions and assertions about the war, so far, have been just as far from hing fulfilled or sustained by subsequent events as those the market country bumpkis.

Mr. Denis A. Mahoney, was quite unexpected by the Archbishop. The latter has only to say that he has never wheeled about, or flad occasion to wheel about in

ney goes on to say:-"But in politics he (the bishop)" is of no more consequence than the humblest on. This is one of the mistakes of Mr. Mahoney. The bishop of New York, if he were to employ, even for tity-four bours, his influence in what the world calls ice, could make a desper sensation than Mr. Mahoney

THE NEW OPERA "IONE" AT THE ACADEMY OF MURIC An immense audience filled the Academy last night to hear the new opera. The powerful cast, including all the favorite artists of the Maretzek troupe, as well as the promised display of new costumes and scenery, were in-ducements which the habituse of our Academy could not resist, and the house was literally jammed. Of Petrella gards the really fine composition "lone." In Italy seve-ral of his works have been given successfully, but beyond that home of music his fame scarcely reached till now. 'lone" is an opera distinguished above all by a melody which, from its singular character, rather confuses those

We have no space to review the opera at length. In the first act the most pleasing more as was the brindisi so admirably rendered by Mazzoleni (Gluco). This melody is in deed charming and dwells upon the ear. The composer, aware of its attraction, introduces it at times throughout the second act with great success. We wish here to dwell upon the admirable acting of Signor Mazzoleni, who added to the attraction of his splendid voice by his dramatic force. We bother that in no case does this artist transcerd the natural, and yet he is ever forcible. He is, beyond all singers we have known, graceful in all his actions.

In the second act the public began to appreciate better the peculiar qualities of the opera. The applause was warmer. The duo between Burbo (Blachi) and Ndila (Sulzer) was eminently successful, although the tremoto somewhat marred the latter's efforts. Mazzoleni (Glauco) in this act was greatly applauded. Having taken the philter administered by Nidia in a fit of jealousy he pertrayed its poisonous effects in the most admirable loud applause. We have no space to review the opera at length. In the

pertrayed its poisonous effects in the most admirable manner. Here again his brindis; called from the public loud applause.

The third act was the great success of the evening. In the commencement the obligato was admirably executed; but the triumph was the grand finale, which roused the andience to enthusiantic applause. The artists were called before the curtain. In fact, a determined effort was made to induce their second appearance.

The fourth act, like the third, was vastly successful. The audience by this time fully entered into the spirit of the opera and applauded boisterously. We regret that want of space forces us to omit mention of the many gams in this work we have passed by unnoticed, but we may safely assert that its success was undoubted. Mme. Medori, as lone, was truly grand in her personation of the role. She sang it with all her accustomed grandeur of style and vijos, and was eminently successful.

Signers Bellini sind Blaschi fully came up to the excellence which we expected in them.

The mise on some of the opera was ready fine, while the choruses and orchestra were admirable. The chimes, at the commencement of the third act, was most successfully rendered. The instrumental music in this opera is surremely beautiful.

On Wednesday evening the opera of Cloue' will be repeated. Next week Mr. Maretzek produced Verdi's grand work, "I Due Foccari."

extremely beautiful.

On Wednesday ovening the opera of Cjone" will be reposted. Next week Mr. Maretzek produces Verdi's grand work, "I Duo Foscari."

Mr. Carl Anschuts has made an arrangement with Mr. Maretzek to give two performances with his German opera troups at the Assalemy. On Thursday they produce "Fidelio."

The supply steamer Union sails to day for the squadrons, with mails, passengers, and fresh provisions Packages and letters received on board up to noon.

Court Calendar—Thie Day.

SUPRAME COURT, CRICIT—Part 1.—As before. Part 2.—
Nos. 968, 969, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2482, 2486, 2488, 2490, 3492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2502, 2506, 2508, 2512, 2514, 2516.

St. annos Court.—As before.

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

BELIEF, Hon—Bark James Weish—T T Ber
ady, Mr Clayton, hady and two children; M
tWeed, O Oids, A W Hay, G S Stanweach
LL Princie, Sami W Andrews, N W Lashi

IEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

he State Department had not up to yesterday and any official response to the Secretary's letter ag the peace propositions of the French government

THE ARMY.

ARREST AND PUNISUMENT OF DESKRIBE ording to a late army order addition be taken for the arrest and punishment of deserters. All reports in such cases are referred to Colonel Fry, Provost

THE CASE OF COLONEL DUTASSY. The court martial in the case of Colonal D'Utassy will cot meet again before aureday next, the Judge Advocate

equiring until then to make up his case. FURLOUGHED SOLDIERS PROM HOOKER'S ARMY. Six or eight hundred soldiers on furlough came up

he boat from the Army of the Potomac to-night. There was a grand@review of General Stoneman's avalry in the army of the Potomac to day. An infantry eview will take place to-morrow.

ENPORCEMENT OF THE CONSCRIPTION LAW. The appointment of the provost marshals under ascription act is still delayed by the difficulty of olding between the claims of the rival candidates in a majority of the districts. The contest is particularly evere in the New York districts, where Greeley and pdyke candidates are opposed by others recommended by Thurlow Weed.

Internal and Coastwise Intercourse.
PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A TRACEARATION,
Whereas, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approvaly 13, 1861. I did. by proclamation, dated August

Whereas, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861. I did, by proclamation, dated August 16, 1861, declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Toxas, Artanasa, Masiesappi and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that state, and the other States heroimbefor named, as might paintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the constitution, or might be from time to time coer pied and controlled by forces of the Union States of pied and controlled by forces of the Union States of insurrection against the United States, and the all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforessed, as the citizens of other States and other parts of the Union States, was unlawful, and would remain unlawful us such insurrection should cease or be surpressed, and the states and chattels, ware and merchandise our such the exceptions afores

recement of said act or sury 10, acts, and the interest of the commercial intercourse authorized by said at with the loyal citizens of said States, Thow, therefore, I, Abraham Pincoln, President of the Inited States, do hereby revoke the said exceptions, and declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, outh Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, outsiuns, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virtuis (except the forty-eight countles of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and except, also, the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina), are in a state of insurrection against the

veying the same, be forfeited to the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunts set my hand and
caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[a. a.] Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first
day of March, A. D. 1863, and of the independence
of the United States of America the eighty seventh.

Cape Henry-The Destruction of Pen-sacola-Burning of the Rebel Steamer Natches-Arrival of Exchanged Prison PORTMENS MORROR, April 4, 1863.

The propeller Virginia, Captain W. H. Snyder, arrived

The captain reports that he encountered a heavy gale, and that on the 3d inst., at ten o'clock A. M., he passed a black steamer with three masts and a smokestack near the after mast. She was aground inside the breakers at the northwest end of Cedar Island, forty miles to the westward of Cape Henry. She looked like the Diamond State. The wind was blowing heavily from the northeast at the

The steamboat Express, from City Point, also arriv to-day, with two hundred and eighty-six prisoners war, forty three citizen prisoners and fourteen released and exchanged Union officers captured at Hartsville,

The Richmond Dispatch of April 3 says:—

We have reliable information that the portion of Pensacola surrounding St. hary's Hail, comprising about fity dwellings, was burnt on the 23d ult. The town was fired by the Union troops, who have been sent to reinforce General Banks on his Mississippi expedition. Mr. James Garnet was burnt to death while asleep in his house.

Aaron Bonnett was committed to the military prison in Richmond on the 2d tinkt. as a spy.

The Coulederate States steamer Natchez, burned at Castleman's, on the Yanco river, had 1,300 bales of cotton on board. She was one of the best steamers in the confederacy. The loss is heavy.

FORTRESS MONDER, April 4—P. M.

The wind has been blowing heavily here from the north

The wind has been blowing heavily here from the no to the northeast since twelve o'clock last night. At three o'clock this afternoon a severe snow ato

No boat arrived from Yorktown to-day, owing to the Rebel Deserters Coming In-Scarcity of

Food Among the Rebels-Marine Disas-

Twelve rebel cavalrymen, with their horses and equip-ments, arrived here to day on the Yorktown boat. They had deserted from Wise's Legion, and came within our whole company is coming in as scon as an opportunity is presented, and that the destitution of food is the cause of their descriting; that their troops cannot endure the want of food and clothing much longer, and for that reason Richmond is soon to be evacuated.

The State of Maine left here at noon to-day for City

The State of Maine left here at noon to-day for City Point with 600 rebel prisoners for exchange, in charge of Captain John E. Mulford.

The steaming Freeborn left this morning to relieve the steamer ashors at Cedar Island. No assistance could be sent sooner from the severity of the storm.

The schooner E. W. Perry, laden with government coal, from Philadelphia, bound to Nawbern, N. C., put into Hampton Roads, having her rails carried away.

The British frigate Rinaldo sailed from Hampton Roads to-day.

Theatrical.
AN IRISE DRAWA AT LAURA KEENE'S.

AN IRISH DRAWA AT LAURA RERNE 8.

Miss Keene very appropriately gave us an Irish drams
for Easter Monday evening. The piece was called
"Bantry Bay," and is a sort of roadptation of "St. Mary's
Eve." It was very nicely put upon the "stage, and drew
a very large audience. Miss Keene played the leading
part in her own charming, natural way, and was very
successful. Mr. Blake, Mr. Levick and Mr. Peters supported Miss Keene as well as usual. The scenery, by Mi
nard Levis, was of course admirable. "Bantry Hay" will
run a week or two easily, and as Miss Keene has other
novelties in preparation that is probably all she desires.

THE ECOMERT THEATERS. THE BOWERY THEATRES.

spectacular pieces now playing at the lower spiendie viz: "Satanas" at the New Bowery and "Jack and the Beanstalk" at the "owery. Those familiar only with the Broadway these re will be astonished at the magnificent scenery, dress a ud secorations which may be seen on the east side of the town.

Accidents to Shipping During the Late
Severe Biow.

During the severe storm which commenced on Saturday night and continued up to Sonday, the following vessels went ashore on the Jersey coast between Port Mon-

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at eight o'clock to-merrow morning.

The New Your Hunaup-Edition for Europe—will be

ready at seven o'clock to morrow morning.

Bingle oppies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five centssampson Low, Son & Ca., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London,
England, will receive subscriptions and advertisements
for the New York Hamalo.

Ometal Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri Siate Lotteries.

Sincrooky, Extra Class 209—April 6, 1863.

50, 66, 29, 7, 39, 74, 5, 38, 19, 33, 44, 40.

Kentucky, Class 216—April 6, 1863.

46, 6, 8, 22, 3, 74, 47, 67, 56, 37, 51, 50, 13, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to Covington. Ky, or 8t. Bouls, Me.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotterica.

DELAWARE, EXPER CLASS 309—April 6, 1963.

69, 12, 64, 48, 25, 63, 32, 63, 44, 72, 60, 18.

DELAWARE, CLASS 310—April 6, 1963.

45, 67, 42, 63, 41, 9, 7, 72, 54, 16, 39, 29, 12, 60.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Delaware.

FRANCE, ELLIS & CO., Corington, Ky.

Prizes Cashed in the Legalized Lotte les. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker. No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York. Eight Cartes de Visite for 81, of un-qualled style and finish, at TAIT'S, corner of Cortland and Greenwich streets.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments cleaned like new without taking apart. E. LORD, 486 Broadway, entrance 439 Brooms street. Brooks' Spring Boots, Balmorals, Over Galters, &c., for goots, now ready at LORIN BROOKS a SON'S, 634 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

"Short Hand."—Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, New York, have all Works on Phonography, Ha-tropathy, Physiology, Physnology, Psychology, Gymnastics and the Natural Sciences generally. Priced catalogues seed in receipt of stamp.

Maison Mailiard, 621 Broadway, celebrated Chocolate for family use, from 1 to 80 cents per pound.

Trusses.—Marsh Brothers' Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann street, under Barnum's Muscum. Elastic Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Spinal Braces, &c. A lady attendant. Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urfary and Sevual Systems—New and reliable sreatment—in sports of the Howard Association—eant in scaled letter enclopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Pilladelphia, Poward Association, Pilladelphia, Pilladelphia, Poward Association, Pilladelphia, Pil

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative a Wig Depot, wholesale and retail. No. 6 Aster House. Dye applied by skilful artists.

Medical Adviser, &c., on Diseases of the Nervous System, Debility, Blood Impurities, &c. Infallible treatment. Sent in scaled cavelopes for \$1. Address & Warner, No. I Vesoy street, or Dr. M. Larmon, 647 Broad way, up stairs, Mew York, Hours for treatment? to 6 alay Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Meldavis Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S. 16 Boud street.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye-The in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable, by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, 6l Barclay

Hill, Inimitable Outter of Hair and Whiskers. Styles nest and suitable. No. 1 Barclay street Hair Dye 80 cents, reliable. Hair Dye 50 cents, reliable.

Tharty Years' Experience of an Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOWS SOOTHING STRUP is the control of the best female physicisms and must be used to be the control of the best female physicisms and must be used to be soon of the best female physicisms and must be used to be the best female by millions of mother beliefent, from the feeble infant of one wask old to the a it corrects acidity of the siemach, relieves wind colic, lates the bowers, and gives rest, health, and coinful mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few ar-aware of the importance of checking a Osugh or "Comme Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning woul yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon preys upon things. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Losenges after directant relief.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, April 6-6 P. M. with that of last week: Week endig. Loans. Specie. Circulation. Deposits. March 28,5172,448,526 34,517,591 8,560,602 183,383,344. April 4. 173,035,019 34,257,121 8,348,094 160,525,417

The decline in deposits continues to represent the deposits of legal tender notes at the Subback into bank. The money used, for instance, for the payment of the troops takes some time to find its way home again, though eventually, of course, it must revert to the finantionary, not from any want of desire on the part of the banks to lend at low rates, but simply terferes with business, and the applications for money at bank have fallen off in consequence. The specie column remains stationary. The banks have lost within six weeks about \$5,000,000 of gold, part of which has gone abroad and part into

private hands.

Money is offered freely at e per cent on call, and the best mercantile names are wanted at 5 a G. Bebt certificates are steady. The amount of money pouring into New York in search of employment is steadily on the increase, and but for the fluctus-tions in gold, which unsettle the markets, we shoul witness a good deal of speculation in goods and

Gold fell this morning to 149% on the absurd atory of the capture of Charleston. It afterward rallied to 152%, and closed about 152% bid. Exchange was pretty firm this morning at 167 a 168. The amount of bills pressing on the market is less than it was. We hear from Albany that the bulls and bears in gold are bidding against each bulls and bears in gold are bidding against each other for the good will of the Legislature on the Connolly-Dean bill, and that, though the bears have sent up a good deal of money, the chances are against them, in consequence of the considerations of State rivalry which have been aroused. Some Boston bankers make no secret of their opinion that the passage of the bill will drive a business worth millions a year from New York to Boston.

morning, and the market looked as though it would have been better but for the fall in gold. As it was, after the call, everything was very firm. Governments were steady, without activity, the foreign demand having fallen off. Pacific Mail rose 3 per cent, and Central American Transit fell about 12, on the seizure of the boats of the latter by the Nicaraguan government. This seizure will, for some time to come, shake public confidence in the Nicaragua line, and will secure a monopoly of the route to the old company. New York Central was steady; Erie fell off at first, but recovered at the close to within 1/4 of Saturday's price. Hud-son was strong at an advance of 1/4; Harlem opened lower, but rallied at the close to Saturday's price. The Western shares gene-Southern took an upward starts and was very strong at an advance of 1½ per cent. It is understood that there will be a sharp contest for the direction at the ensuing meeting. The road is now earning at the rate of \$2,800,000, which would give